



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

or built-up community. All receptacles for such garbage, etc., shall be so constructed as to be of sufficient dimensions for the reception of all garbage, and shall be water-tight, made of tight-matched lumber or galvanized iron, and shall stand at least 9 inches from the ground, and be provided with a suitable cover which must be kept properly adjusted to same, so as to protect the contents from flies, insects, rats, and animals, or vermin. All garbage or refuse containers shall have their contents emptied at least once every 48 hours.

265. No filling in or making of land by the dumping of rubbish or other material shall be done within, or in the vicinity of, any incorporated or unincorporated city or town limits unless approved by the health officer having jurisdiction; and no garbage, offal, dead animal, or other vegetable, organic or putrescible matter or admixture thereof, shall be used for filling in lowlands, nor be deposited in any other places, nor in any manner, unless approved by the health officer having jurisdiction.

266. No offal, slops, or other wastes from any creamery, factory, shop, chicken house, slaughterhouse, tannery, boarding house, restaurant, laundry, meat market, or private residence, or any other source, shall be thrown or deposited, except in accordance with properly provided garbage disposal, upon any lot or land, or into any ravine or open ditch, stream, or pond, or upon any land adjoining, which is subject to overflow.

267. Any of the wastes herein mentioned, not properly disposed of as garbage and common sewage, shall be disposed of by independent disposal plants, which latter provision shall apply particularly to slaughterhouses, factories, and shops.

268. All dead animals, and all decomposed animal matter, in any city, shall be deodorized and immediately removed to dump grounds provided by the municipality, and there buried at least 3 feet under ground or incinerated.

269. The dump grounds so used shall be so located and of such a character as not to contaminate any domestic or public water supply, either by overflow or percolation.

270. No slops, offal, garbage, or manure, or any other refuse, shall at any time be deposited in any of the streets or alleys, or upon any lot in a city, except it be deposited in a regulation garbage box, as provided for in regulation 264. All property owners shall be held responsible for the sanitary condition of the alley abutting on their premises.

271. Cities having in force ordinances for the disposal of refuse and garbage equivalent to those demanded by the State board of health are not affected by these rules.

272. It shall be the duty of the city police authorities, or other sanitary police officers, to enforce the regulations as herein set forth, under the supervision of the health officer having jurisdiction.

273. All cellars, caves, and outbuildings shall be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed at least twice each year, and all cattle yards, chicken yards, barns, or stables when in use shall be cleaned each day, and at all times kept free from all offensive odors.

Dead Animals—Disposal of Bodies of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

274. No carcass of any dead animal, except when the same is killed for food, shall be left unburied in the State of Arkansas, nor shall it be thrown into any stream, lake, pond, well, or other body of water therein.

275. Any such carcass shall be buried by the owner so that it will be covered by at least 3 feet of earth. No carcass of any dead animal, except when the same is killed for food, shall be fed to dogs, hogs, or other animals. Burial shall be made within 24 hours after death.

November 21, 1913

276. In all cases of death from such diseases as glanders, anthrax, black leg, or black quarter; contagious pleuro-pneumonia or lung plague of cattle; rinder pest or cattle plague; hemorrhagic septicemia, foot-and-mouth disease, aphthous fever of cattle, southern cattle fever, or Texas fever; sheep scab, mange of cattle or horses; hog cholera or swine plague; rabies or hydrophobia; malade de coit or eldurine of horses; advanced or generalized tuberculosis, or tuberculosis of the udder, such carcasses shall be enveloped in unslaked lime.

277. At all municipal dumping grounds where carcasses are disposed of provision shall be made for their immediate burial. In lieu of the foregoing the dead bodies of animals may be burned, or disposed of in such a manner as the local health officer may direct: *Provided*, That the purpose of this regulation be not violated.

Jails, Prisons, and Lockups—Sanitation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

278. All jails, prisons, and lockups shall be properly ventilated and lighted.

279. The floors and walls shall be scrubbed with soap or other cleansing agent and water at least twice a week, and the ironwork painted with white lead, white zinc, or asphaltum varnish twice a year.

280. Every prisoner shall be given a shower bath at least once a week, provided there is no disease or other condition present contraindicating bathing.

281. Each and every prisoner shall be provided with soap, towel, and drinking cup.

282. Privies shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and connected with the sewer if within 1,000 feet of same.

283. Cells should be constructed so that each cell will be provided with outside light and ventilation.

284. All proposed plans for jails, prisons, lockups, penitentiaries, and convict camps shall be submitted for approval of their sanitary arrangements to the State health officer.

Slaughterhouses and Markets—Sanitation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 16, 1913.)

285. No person or persons shall build or use any slaughterhouse within the limits of any town or city in the State without the consent of the local health officer, and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle or other animals, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds, or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food.

286. Every butcher, or other person, leasing or occupying any place, room, or building wherein any cattle, sheep, or swine have been or are killed or dressed; and every person being owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable wherein animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable, or market, and their yards and appurtenances to be thoroughly cleaned and purified; and all offal, blood, fat, garbage, refuse, and unwholesome or offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once each 24 hours after the use thereof for any purpose herein referred to. All woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises above mentioned, shall at all times be kept thoroughly painted or whitewashed, and the floors of such building, place, or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood, or foul liquid, or washings, contaminating the soil by seepage, leakage, or by any other means.

287. All slaughterhouses and markets shall be supplied by a pure and wholesome water supply.